HE CARMES THE SAME STICK WHICH SAVED THE CZAREWITCH'S LIFE-A LOYAL WELCOME FOR HIM.

Prince George of Greece arrived at the Grand Central Station last evening at 8:50 o'clock. He was accompanied by Admiral Somen, of the Imperial Russian Navy, and two servants, both of whom were dressed in the uniforms of sailors of the Russian Navy. The Prince and his suite were received by Mr. Greger, the Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Legation; Mr. Botkin, the second geretary of the Russian Legation; Mr. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul-General; Mr. Petersen, the sian Vice-Consul-General, and Mr. Botassi, the Greek Consul-General, who conducted the Long before the train arrived a large crowd

and assembled in the station and on the povement outside. It was composed almost exclusively of Greeks who were anxious to show their love, respect and fealty to the Prince, the only memever visited this country. The crowd was representative of the Greek colony and in all callings. Among those present were D. C. Carra, N. Cadrevas, J. Loussie, M. Cadrevas, A. P. Ralli, Mr. Yiavis, Mr. Haggiries, Professor Timayenis, Greek interpreter of the courts; Mr. Marcul, J. C. Maximas, C. Meneiss, J. Charchary, P. Carralli, Theodore Rolli, D. Viesto, Constantine Perpessa and H. L. Count.

The flags of the United States and Greece were from time to time waved vigorously. The Greek flar has a white cross on a blue background in the upper left hand corner, with white and blue stripes The assemblage were quiet and ordrly, although bubbling over with enthusiasm. I few policemen kept them in line without any It was some time after the other passengers had

left the platform before the Prince escorted by Mr. Greger and Mr. Botassi and the rest of the receiving party started for their carriages. Their approach was heralded by an excitable young Greek, who rushed down the platform shouting "Viva, viva, Zoto ho, Pringips Georgies" (Long live Prince The ery was taken up by the large crowd and the vaulted roof rang with their hearty welcome. The Prince acknowledged the salutations by removing his hat from time to time as he quickly walked down the passage formed for him by his admirers. He was assisted into Mr. Gre ger's victoria, who in company with the Prince drove rapidly away. The rest of the party quickly followed, and soon the whole crowd had dispersed. A set of apartments had been engaged at the Windsor, conditional upon the wishes of the Prince. It was learned upon his arrival that he preferred to go to the Brevoort, and as the last carriage drove away one of the receiving party, filled with the enthusiasm that permeated the whole crowd, cried out: "Forward to the

Brevoort." The Prince is a splendid specimen of a man. He is six feet two inches in height, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is only twenty-two years old, and there is no vestige of a beard upon his round, smooth face. His features are wellformed, and he has the manner of a quiet, modest and retiring young man. He was dressed in a light-brown sack suit of an invisible plaid figure. He were a black derby hat and a dark-colored tie. In his hand he carried a light ash stick, which was tied to his wrist by a thong. This is the same stick which was used to such good advantage by the Prince in the defence of the Czarewitch at the time the latter was attacked in Japan. The Prince is a powerful man. It is said that his hands and fingers are so strong that

he can take an ordinary silver coin and twist it

into screw shape without any great exertion.

The Prince, as is usual with members of royal families and persons in high places in the service He is known in this country as Count Falster, a captain in the Imperial Russian Army. It is true, however, that he closs held this rank, but it is simply an honor which is of no practical signifleance. The Prince is also an officer of the Danish Navy, with the rank of lieutenant. It is in the Greek Navy, however, that he is intersted. He holds the rank of a lieutenant, and is in active service, being in charge of the torpedo squadron. The Prince is highly educated, and heals, besides the Greek language, English, French, Danish and Russian with great fluency The long journey across the continent with only one day's intermission fatigued him, strong as he is, and he declined to see any of the numerous

callers who left their cards after his arrival. It has been planned to take the Prince to the Navy Yard to-day. To-morrow a visit to West Point will be made and on the same evening a dinner will be given to him at Delmonico's by a few of the Grecks living in the city. On Friday the Prince will be taken around the city, visiting some of the public buildings, and afterward driving through Central Park. On Saturday he will sail on the Servia for London, and thence to Copenhagen, to be present at the celethe golden wedding of King Christian

of Denmark.

The fact that there is no Greek Minister resident in this country accounts for the part that the Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Legation is taking in the entertainment of the Prince. The close family ties, however, which exist between Greece and Russia, and the official position which the Prince has assumed during his journey as a Russian officer, are additional reasons why the Russian Legation should have charge of the Prince. His mother is a daughter of Duke Constantine, the Czar's brother. It is rumored also that the relation between these two families also that the relation between these two families will be more strongly united by the marriage of the Prince's sister to the Czarewitch. The engagement, however, has not yet been announced.

DELEGATES ASSEMBLING IN CEDAR RAPIDS.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 30 (Special).—The Re-publican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, will doubtless be one of the most exciting in the history of the State. The city is full of delegates and the atmosphere is surcharged with gossip and powpows. While great interest is taken in the selection of a State ticket, the making of the platform is the all-absorbing question. There will, doubtless, be a pretty struggle between the liberal and conserva-tive Republicans on the prohibition question, and withdrawing from the convention in case a prohibition plank is adopted. On the other hand some delegates propose withdrawing, if such a plank is omitted. The general opinion is that the old plank will be retained.

A JEALOUS LOVER'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Layrence, Mass., June 30.-John Rausch, twenty-four years old, this morning shot and killed his sweetheart, Maria Burcket, sixteen years old, and then sho himself through the head, dying immediately. Rausch himself through the head, dying immediately. Rausch was extremely jealous. He called at her father's house last evening and quarrelled with the girl, leaving the last the the house in a rage. This morning Rausch called the girl out from the Everett Mill, where she was at work, and after a few words, shot her through the heart and then put a builte through his head.

TO ERECT TRIPOLD WORKS.

Nashville, Tenn., June 30.-A Florence, Ala., dis-patch says that the Florence Tripoli Works will becin operations to-day. The tripoli is found in large quantities in Lawrence County, Tenn. It is said to be the only deposit of tripoll on this side of the Atlantic. It makes an excellent paint for inside work and is un-excelled for polishing purposes.

THE PIRST DELAWARE PEACHES SHIPPED. Wilmington, Del., June 30 .- One hundred baskets of peaches were shipped yesterday over the Delaware Bailroad from Queen Anne County, Md., orchards. This is the first important peninsular shipment of the season. Two half-baskets and one crate of peaches were also shipped yesterday from Clayton and six saskets from Middletown, Del.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLT.

ALL THE INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE IN WHICH IT EXISTS FAVOR IT.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE-DR. YRIGOYEN OUT

OF THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE. Enenos Ayres, June 30 .- All the influential people of the province support the bloodless revolution, which as announced in these dispatches of June 28, has broken out in the Province of Santiago, where Ser Delestero, the President, has been arrested and forced to sign his resignation. Troops have been sent to the disturbed province, and, in addition, a Government nmission has started for the scene of the troubles in order to arrange the differences which have caused the forced resignation of President Delesters.

Dr. Yrigoyen has withdrawn from the contest for the Presidency.

The withdrawal of Dr. Yrigoyen from the contest for the Presidential seat is likely to insure the election of General Bartholomew Mitre. A sketch of the latter's career was published here when he returned, a few months ago, from Europe to the Argentine Republic, where he was received with great enthusiasm as the future President and the saviour of Mitre had become famous and exceed ingly popular as generalissimo of the Brazilian Cruguayan and Argentine armies combined to crush little Paraguay. But he was still better known as statesman, and on account of the able manner in which he conducted the affairs of the country during his Presidential term. General Mitre is besides man of great common sense; he had realized the true condition of things created by the corrupt administraion of President Juarez Celman and Vice-President Pellegrini. He plainly told his countrymen, on his return from the exile in Europe, Into which he had een forced, that it woull take ten years to repair the financial distress of the Republic and restore it to mething like its former prosperity. Agam, General Mitre succeeded, some years ago, in appeasing provincial jealousies by making Buenos Ayres the federal capital, and now, when reports are received. almost daily, of revolutionary attempts, like those in the provinces of Mendoza, Catamarca and Santiago, the old and trained statesman is the man best qualified to pacify the malcontents and restore complete tranquillity all over the Republic. The principal grievance of the provinces is that their interests are grievance of the provinces is that their interests are sacrificed to those of the Federal Government. But, under the honest administration of Mitre, the provinces or States will have no longer to complain that they are taxed and impoverished to pay the lavish and unreasonable expenses of the Buenos Ayres officials, and procure wealth for the Presidential camasilla, as has formerly been the case, especially during Celman's administration.

MCHENRY'S ALLEGED BIG INSURANCE. A TALE FROM LONDON THAT HE CARRIED \$5,000,000 WORTH, AND THAT HE

POISONED HIMSELF. London, June 30 .- It is now said that James Mc Henry, the well-known financier and old-time Eric Railroad litigant, whose body was exhumed on June 20 by order of Home Secretary Matthews, was insured England and the United States for more than \$5,000,000. The insurance companies, it is added, suspect that Mr. McHenry committed suicide by son, thus rendering void the insurance policies or his life. The body has been reburied after being subjected to a careful post-mortem examination; the intestines, etc., remain in the possession of the officers of the Home Office. It was intended to conceal the exhumation until the result of the analysis of the contents and condition of the Amach should have en made known; in fact, if the examination had re sulted in showing that Mr. McHenry's death was caused by poison, it is more than probable that the Government officer, and others would have kept the

Mr. TcHenry's friends scout the idea of suicide, and are indignant at the publicity which the affair has now It is expected that the analysis of the stomach will not be completed before the

of the United States life insurance terested in the examination now in

progress are not mentioned.

The probate of Mr. McHenry's will has been granted.
The executors are Mr. McDermott, a journalist of Lon-The executors are Mr. McDermott, a journalist of Lon-don, and Mr. Boyd, a provision merchant, of Belfast, The value of the personal estate, as far as at present ascertained, is sworn at £1,457. The testator em-powers the executors to retain in their present state his investments, however doubtful or hazardous they is friend, James Reilly, of New-York. He bequeaths Mr. Reilly, Mrs. John Bellanger Cox and Miss Annue each one-quarter, and to the executors each rith of his property, which is reported as worth

Victoria, B. C., June 30.—The United States steam-ship Alert, Lieutenant Wainwright in command, left here for Behring Sca last night. Captain Hitchcock is still at the hospital, suffering from a relapse of the The steamer Costa Rica also sailed for Behring Sea last night, with coal and supplies for the war

Ottawa, June 30 .- Many of the Indians employed as unters on sailing schooners, with their families, will be reduced to destitution by the closing of Behring Sea coast fishing, which would otherwise keep them in

LADY MACDONALD MADE A PEERESS.
London, June 30.—It is officially announced that
Lady Macdonald, widow of the Premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, has been rised to the peerage as an acknowledgment of her husband's long and

Ottawa, June 30.—The news that the Queen had conferred a peerage on her was received by Lady Mac onaid with great pleasure. It is said that she will e called the Countess of Enruseliffe.

THE DOWNFALL OF BISMARCK.

Berlin, June 30.-The "Vossische Zeitung," con menting or "The London Times's" story of the fall of Prince Bismarck, refrains from expressing an opinion until Count von Munster has been further heard from but the "Zeitung" asserts that Emperor William I once told some intimate friends that it required all his firmness of will to keep Prince Bismarck within the

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA. City of Mexico, via Galveston, June 30.-Dispatches eccived here from Guatemala say that the candidate or the Presidency of the Republic presented by the political clubs and the press are General Jose Maria

THE NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS.

Sydney, N. S. W., June 30.-The complete election bers, the Ministerialists 51, the Labor party 26, and the Independents 3. Grouped according to tariff policy, the representatives of New-South Wates will number 75 for Protection and 62 for Free Traile.

EMPEROR WILLIAM LAUNCHES AN IRONCLAD. Hambur, June 30.-Emperor William left the Island of Heligoland this morning on board the steamship Prince Bismarck. The vessel was escorted by two German tronclads. From Heligoland the Emperor went to Wilhelmshaven, where he launched the new bronclad Kurfuerst Friedrich Wilhelm.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE DYING. Winnipeg, June 30.-Archbishop Tache, who for two decades has been the head of the Roman Catholic

CUMMING'S NAME TAKEN OFF THE LIST. London, June 30 .- The official " London Gazette" to day announces that Sir William Gordon Cumming's name has been stricken off the list of Deputy Lieutenants of Elgin County, Scotland.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN IN ENGLAND. London, June 30.-George Francis Train arrived in this city this morning, and started this afternoon for Liverpool, in order to catch the White Star Line steam-ship Majestic, which sails for New-York to-morrow.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL. London, June 30.—About 100 American delegates to the International Congregational Council, to be held

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY. Rome, June 30 .- The inhabitants of a large portion

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

of severe earthquake shocks. Houses were so shaken THE FLOOD IN THE DESERT. that in several cases the walls collapsed, and in others chimneys fell through the roofs or large cracks ap-peared in the walls. There was no loss of life.

FOR THE CATHOLIC IMMIGRANTS.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE POPE, URGING THAT PRIESTS AND BISHOPS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES BE PLACED HERE.

Copyright; 1891; By the New-York Associated Press Berlin, June 30 .- Copies of the full text of the second merial presented by Herr Cahensley to the Papal secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, have been pur into circulation. The greatest importance is attached to the memorial. If, as is hoped, the Holy See car be induced to follow out its recommendations and apin the United States, the German influence acros will be vastly increased The war on the Irish bishops in America will be prosecuted with vigor. The memorial is in part as

"Calculations based upon the most authoritative statistics go to show that Catholic immigrants and their children ought to constitute in the United State a Catholic population of 26,000,000. But the fact is that the number of Catholics in that vest country scarcely exceeds 10,000,000. The following are the chief causes of the desertion on the part of the Catholics: The lack of sufficient protection for the emigrants at the time of their departure from home during their voyage and on their arrival in America the insufficiency of priests and parishes of their own for the different nationalities of immigrants; the pecuniary sacrifices, often exorbitant, that are exacted of the faithful; the public schools; the in sufficiency of societies, Catholio and national associaclasses; the want of different representatives of the different nationalities of immigrants in the episcopate On their arrival in America the poor immigrants stand they will find their fellow-countrymen, work and the comforts of religion, of which they stand in such need in countries full of danger to their faith. The St Raphael societies for the protection of immigrants have the noble and beautiful mission of attending to these different needs of the immigrants. The high protection of the Holy See is indispensable to the St. Raphae

"All nationalities which are ignorant of the English language will be unable to practise their religion if, or arrival in America, they do not find priests who can speak their language and give them religious instruc-As every nationality has its own characteristics its own habits and customs, it is important also that tile priests should not only speak the language of the immigrants, but that they should be of the same nation. Experience teaches that the immigrants and their descendants who forget their language likewise forget their religion.

"Of course, the different nationalities of immigrant must Americanize themselves. To Americanize one's self means to become a citizen of the United States of an American citizen. In order to become an Ameri an citizen it is necessary to accept the Constitution of the United States. Now that Constitution recognize the right of every nationality of immigrants to retain its religion, its language, its character and the like." After speaking of the great influence of the bishops

he memorial says: "Upon this question depends the solution of the greatest problem of the present times—the problem of the migration of nations. First, the salvation of souls the migration of nations. First, the satisfied of acceptable herein concerned. Again, the harmony and concord between the different nationalities are affected by this question. If the episcopate be handed over almost exclusively to one single nationality, to the detriment of the others, a feeling of uneasiness, of general discontent, is created among these last. Morover, this question affects the interests of the countries from which emigration takes place.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA FROM DROUTH. THE HARVEST LAKELY TO BE THE WORST ON

RECORD-CROP FAILURE IN MADRAS. London, June 30 .- "The Telegraph's" St. Peters year is likely to be the worst on record. He draws parrowing picture of the results of the continued "Prices of cereals," he says, "are rising nourly. Rye has never before been so dear. Through out central and western and the greater portion of southern Russia the outlook is dismal. Ministerial reports say that the winter crop in south and east Russia perished by frosts. Famine is already visible in the faces of the peasantry of Kostroma. as already broken out. The only food is ostmeal, among indigents receiving meals gratis are 146 noble men and seventy-six priests; in other districts similar conditions are reported. In the Hebrew colony at Rovnopol many people are dying of hanger, and hundreds have to huddle together, several families in one room, for the sake of warmth. Some papers contain advertisements of children for sale. The Government is taking precautions against expected revolts. Taxes are collected with the usual regularity, and failure to

is visited with severe flogging." Madras, June 30 .- The drouth in this province cor inues, and all hope of obtaining intermediate crops lines been abandoned. The land is a dreary, scorehed waste, and the poorer people are already suffering acutely from famine and from the scarcity of drinking water. Crops are not expected cariller than February.

DEBATING THE EDUCATION BILL. AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE COMMONS.

London, June 30 .- In the debate on the Educational sill in the House of Commons to-day the Speaker, a a result of the rejection yesterday of Mr. Fowler' clause in favor of local representation in the control of schools receiving grants, ruled out of order a bate of instructions based upon the same principle, thu considerably advancing the bill toward the committee tage. The bill being in committee, the Govern ent consented to make the limit of age three years it stead of five-involving on extra grant of £200,000 beyond which, Mr. Smith declared, the Government would not go. Mr. Mundella then moved to extend the provisions to children over fourteen years of age. sir William Hart Dyke said the Government could not accept the amendment. Several Unionists and ment to accept the amendment, Mr. Heneage (Union-ist) proposing fifteen years as a compromise,

Mr. Goschen complained that he did not know how he would find the money for the previous concession and he plaintively appealed to the House to consider the financial aspects of proposals that must impose House against embarking upon a dangerous cours (Cries of "Oh, oh." (If the amendment was carrie against the Government's wishes, he hoped that equataxation. Mr. Chamberlain said he was surprised that after agreeing to spend £2,200,000, Mr. Goschen's iender conscience should stand aghast at a further expenditure of £20,000. After swallowing a ramel Mr. Goschen strathed at a gnat. Mr. Chamberinin appealed to the Government to make estimation free to all ages.

Mr. Smith then agreed to accept the compromise of afteen years. Mr. Mundelly expressed his satisfaction with the compromiser and the state.

with the compromise, and the dehate was ad-

City of Mexico, via Galveston, June 30.—President Diaz has just granted General Sturm a new concession for a circuit vallroad in this city and suburbar villages. This line is to connect with the Cuernavac coad. The President thus shows that he places no credit in the stories reflecting on General Sturm, which he says, he has thoroughly investigated. THE NEW MEXICAN CUSTOMS TARRIFF.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, June 30 .- The new customs tariff, having been approved by senor Gomes Farias, Minister of the Treasury, has been sent to the printers, and as soon as it is published it will go into effect. No reduction has been made in the tariff, but the rules have been changed so as to facilitate the

entrance of goods into the country, and mtny regula-mons formerly onerous to shippers have been abolished.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREATY. London. June 30 .- "The Standard" announces that the ew Dreibund treaty is slightly modified from the original agreements, but that the modifications have not bee imparted to the English Government, which has neither given nor been invited to give an opinion or counsel. In an editorial "The Standard" expresses the belief that the modifications include a better defined undertaking by Italy never to engage in an aggressive combination

RUMORED PORTUGUESE FINANCIAL MEASURE. Rome, June 30.—The inhabitants of a large portion of the Province of Verona were thrown last night into a state of wild excitement and fear by a series currency for bank bills.

IT SOAKED THROUGH THE SAND FROM THE SWOLLEN COLORADO.

AN INDIAN RUNNER AND TWO SAILORS IN A BOAT LOOKING FOR THE BREAK IN THE RIVER BANK-FLOODS IN OTHER YEARS. IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

San Francisco, June 30,-There is little that is new to report from the flood in the Colorado Desert. News came this evening by way of Los Angeles that the water was spreading gradually but surely, making great lake eight miles wide and thirty miles long, with the water in places eight feet deep, though it does no average more than fourteen inches in depth. Reports from Yums say that an Indian runner was sent out with instructions to find where the water leaves the river, if such be the case, and to make a thorough examination as to how it passes through the sand hills and reaches of the desert. It is believed that the water leaves the river just above Pilot Knob, near Yuma, nearly sixty miles from Salton, and works its way through the dry sand on to the low ground on this side of the river. It will probably take two o three days for the Indian to make his report. fourteen-foot boat with two sallors was sent from San Pedro to Salton this evening. From that point the boat, provisioned for a week's cruise, will sail south and attempt to reach the source of the flow while the Indian runner follows the bank of the river As the water does not come within a mile of the

railroad track there is no obstruction to truffic and no immediate trouble is apprehended. The water has risen about an inch during the last twenty-four hours. For twelve miles along the Colorado River near Yuma, the water is pouring over the banks into the low reafon about Indian Wells. It is supposed that this water reaches Salton through an undergroun channel and that the overflow from the New River near the Colorado also passed through the subterranear course. The New River is a river only in name, being nerely a dry channel with a grade toward the sink is the desert, in which is situated Salton. The Colorade and New rivers are only a few miles apart. At a point west of Yuma the Indians have their irrigation ditch from the Colorado, which discharges waste water into Alcodone's Slough, eventually making its way into New River. Owing to the washing away of a sand hill a large stream of water is now running from the Colorado through Algodone's Slough into New River. The Colorado, which is high now, owing to melting snow at its head-waters, is 140 feet above the ea level at Yuma. Salton is 263 feet below sea level and is ninety seven miles north of the river, and the lowest point below sea level on the railroad. Should the Colorado continue to cut its banks westward of Yuma it is not likely that a considerable flow of ater may reach the neighborhood of Salton

Don Juan Warner, one of the oldest residents of Los Angeles, and an uncle of the late Chief Justice Waite, said of the overflow: "This is not the time not the second within my knowledge that the Colorado River has sent its waters into that lowest depression of the desert. The fact is the Colorad-River by its waters collected into one place this great hody of salt, and every few years it sends out a detachment to look over the ground and examine into ts condition "

Yesterday Superintendent Blaisdell, of the Caren Muchacho mine, received word from an Indian runner that a break had occurred in the Colorado between Pilot Knob and Ogleby, at a point sixteen miles below Yuma, and that it occurred some two weeks ago, but

Yuma, and that it occurred some two weeks ago, but the porous and absorbent sand delayed the passage of the flood until last Sairrday, Saiton being seventy miles distant from the break.

The Indians around Saiton are greatly alarmed by the flood. On the first appearance of the water, an old and intelligent Indian marshalled his family and marched away from Saiton. All he would say was "Too much agoa," and shake his head. One Indian who has his mother-in-law living with him, says that her mother described a similar flood years ago, when the valley was all under water.

STORMS STILL SWEEP OVER THE WEST. A DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN TWO STATES-THE FLOOD IN THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis, June 30.-Brief dispatches from several points in Kansas and Missouri are to the effect that another hurricane swept through a wide section of those States yesterday. Emporia, Kan., reports a heavy rain and wind storm, which nearly completed the damage done to the grain and fruit crops by last Tuesday's storm. From Ossawatomic, Kan., the realmost a total failure.

A dispatch from Sednila, Mo., says a terrible rain. wind and hail storm swept over Sedalia and Pettis Counties yesterday. The standing wheat was laid low while that which had been shocked was scattered in all directions. In the city the hall broke a large amount of window-glass, and the streets were running

Arkansas City, Kan., June 30.-About 2 o'clock nd vicinity, doing thousands of dollars of damage Hall broke hundrds of windows, knocked fruit from trees and riddled garden truck and n. lons. The wind wrenched a school-house and several other buildings east of the city and levelled thousands of acres of grain to the ground

Nebraska City, Neb., June 30 .- The Missouri Riv has overflowed its banks above the city, flooding 200 feet of the east approach of the Burlington and Missouri River wagon-bridge. The river is eleven feet above low-water mark, but three feet lower than during the great flood of 1881, and still rising.

Milton, Iowa, June 30.-A severe windstorm pa through the country a few miles south of here yester day destroying crops, orchards and timber. John Staight's brick house was demolished and several people

everely injured. Kansas City, June 30 .- The flood in the Missouri River reached its highest stage at 4 o'clock to-day. The water is now falling, and all apprehen further damage is set at rest. The river at 4 o'clock egistered 26 fect and 2 inches above low-water mark, having fallen one inch during the previous hour. The water is steadily falling at the rate of an inch an Harlem, the village across the river, which was flooded yesterday, is still under water, but no further damage has been done. Parts of Kansas City, Kan., are still submerged by the back-water of the Kaw, but only the houses of squatters on the lowlands have been badly damaged. Various industries in the bottoms have been seriously inconvenienced.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kan., says: "The house

of Pleasant Little, on Doniphan Point, went into the eiver with its contents yesterday afternoon. The house was occupied by John McQueen and his family, Little soarding with them. They had vacated the house a few hours before it fell, taking refuge on the main and. This morning the house was found lodged on one of the Government dykes at East Atchison. Little escaped from the Point with McQueen's family out he has not been seen since, and it is feared that se returned to the house and was lest with it. we other families living on the Point, Mrs. M. J. main land yesterday. They left behind all their possessions, including about 100 head of stock that will perish if the river carries away the Point, as the current is of stock that will perish in the carries away the Point, as the current is too swift for them to saim ashore. The neck across which the water flows is about 150 yards wide and the stream is about 160 yards wide. Around the shad thus formed is seven miles. The current across the neck is about four feet deep. The current across the neck is about four feet deep. The current has not yet cut through the glundo. As long as this tough crust stands the point is safe, but should the current cut through the alarvial soil below it would be only a matter of a few hours until the great volume of the river would be passing through a new channel, between Atchison and Rushville the Hannibal and let Joe and Kansas City. St. Joe and Council Bluffs tracks are covered with water in several places. The Hannibal track is not safe to use, and the Ransas City people will have to abandon the cars if the situation grows any worse. Between Rushville and the river not less than twenty-five farmhouses are surrounded by water, and farmers are out in boats trying to rescue shocks of wheat that are yet above water."

A St. Joseph Mo., dispatch says. The river is staffonary at this point, standing 18 feet 5 Inches above low-water mark, the same as at noon yesterday. The water has overflowed the lowlands about the lake country, and that body of water is now a part of the great flood. Fears are expressed that as the water recedes a channel will be cut, draining the lake and leaving hotels and boathouses surrounding an unsightly mud-hole.

AN INSAME PATIENT KILLS HERSELF.

AN INSAME PATIENT KILLS HERSELF.
Mrs. Emma Brown, wife of Daniel S. Brown, secetary of the Fort Benton (Montana) Board of Trade. scaped early yesterday morning from Dr. Combe-anitarium at Woodhaven, L. I., where she had been nder treatment for some time for emotional insanity, and ended her life by jumping into the reservoir of the Brooklyn Waterworks. In order to escape from the asylum Mrs. Brown squeezed through a space of the city. An investigation will be made,

seven inches between two iron bars outside the window of her room and lowered herself to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, by means of two porners which she had tied together and twisted. The only clothing she wore was a night dress. Coroner Everitt, of Jamaica, will hold an inquest.

THE CHILD LEAPED FROM THE CAR.

WHEN FOUND SHE WAS SITTING CALM AND UN-

INJURED ON THE ELEVAPED TRACK. Charles Wendt, an iceman, who lives at No. 1,624 Avenue B, yesterday had a fright which he will not ave, elevated train, south-bound, at Eighty-fourth-st. With him was his little two-year-old daughter Carrie. Carrie has a lively disposition and loves to make tours of investigation on chairs, tables and window-sills. Mr. Wendt took a seat on that side of the car nearest the uptown track and stood his daughter on the seat adjoining. A moment later Carrie gave a sudden jump, and overbalancing herself fell headleng through the open window to the path between the two tracks.

and then a simultaneous rush toward the door of the car. The train was stopped, and Sergeant Kress, of the Fifth Precinct, who was on the train, r along the track followed by the father. They exp I to find the little form cut into a hundred pieces by the wheels of the train, or her neck broken by the fall. On the contrary, she sat up looking around her as if wondering how she came there. There was a slight cut on the back of her head, which was dressed at the Presby-terian Hospital. Otherwise she had escaped without

BEATEN BY WHITE CAPS.

A GIRL AND AN OLD MAN PUNISHED ON AN UNPROVED CHARGE.

Chlcago, June 30 .- A dispatch from New-Albany, Ind., says: "There was another brutal whipping by in Crawford County Sunday morning. William McGnire and his eighteen-year-old stepdaugh ter live near Leavenworth. Their names were con nected with a scandal, but there was no proof of the charge. About 10 o'clock Sunday morning twenty masked white-caps, all armed with revolvers, went to McGnire's house, broke down the door and seizing Mc-Guire, who is about fifty years old, and the stepdaughter, they dragged them to the woods and fie them face foremost to trees. Then the clothing of both victims was lowered to the hips and the whitecaps switched them on the bare backs. The young woman shricked for mercy at every blow, but her appeals were vain until she sank fainting from the pain. She received over fifty lashes, and her shoulders, Back and hips are frightfully lacerated. McGuire was given about seventy-five lashes, and he also fainted under the savage punishment. "After the whipping the white-caps notified them that

they would be hung up by the necks and left for huzzards to pick. This outrage has created intense excitement at Leavenworth and in the neighborhood of that town.

ROUNTIES FOR MANY VERMONT SUGAR-MAKERS

St. Albans, Vt., June 30 (Special).-The sugar-bounty ection of the McKinley act promises to be of grea benefit to Vermont farmers. the State were slow at first to avail themselves of the provisions of the act requiring them to file notice and execute bonds to obtain a Government license. but during the closing days of the fiscal year ending June 30, on which day the time for filing notices expires, they have sent in their applications by the hundreds to Deputy Collector Forbes, more than 2,600 sets of executed papers having been filed up to 6 clock to-night by as many sugar-producers. Notices and applications for the bounty had also been ceived from 125 more farmers. Nearly all of the large sugar-makers in the State have executed th necessary papers. Among those who have applied for Government licenses are ex-Governor J. Smith, of St. Albans, who has an orchard of 2,000 trees: Congressman William W. Grout, who owns an extensive orchard on his home farm at Kirby Governor Page, who operates several maple in Lamoille County; and ex-Speaker Joslah Grant, of Derby, a successful former and sugar-producer. examination of samples of Vermont sugar recently made by Commissioner Mason, of Washington, showed that seven out of eight lots tested over 80 per cent by the polariscope, a result which leads to the belief that the greater part of the sugar made under the law next spring will draw the Government bounty.

THEY EXCHANGE BUNDLES OF BROWN PAPER. diamond to-night at Sangamon and Monroe sts. Mrs. George Morgenthau, of No. 4,213 Calumet-ave., whose house had been robbed of \$700 worth of diamonds. was at the corner named to keep an appointment made by an anonymous letter received in answer to an advertisement from her offering \$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of the jewels. Several high police officials and well-known newspaper men, to whom the facts had been made known, were also near the spot, watching for the thief to come out in the glare of the electric-light and get himself captured. Mrs. Morgenthau alighted from a cab, dismissed it and gave the signal agreed upon. A well-dressed young man stepped briskly forward, handed her without a word the tiny package of supposed diamonds and received in return a bundle of supposed currency. Half a minute later the young man was under arrest. Then it was discovered that the packages exchanged contained neither greenbacks nor diamonds, but simply brown paper. The prisoner, C. Burchard, who is following the races, declares he knows nothing of the missing diamonds, and was simply tying to capture the reverse.

CHOP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

Chicago, June 30.—"The Farmer's Review" will say o-morrow: "Harvesting is going ahead rapidly in all e winter wheat States except Michigan and Wisc The latest reports from correspondents would indicate where harvesting is sufficiently ahead to obtain reliable estimates to be as follows: Illinois, 17 bushels; Indiana, 20; Ohio, 15 to 20; Kentucky, 10 to 15 Missouri, 19; Kansas, 18; Iowa, 19 to 20. The con dition of spring wheat is unchanged except in Wis onsin, where there is a slight failing-off. The condition of corn is reported 'fair to good' in all States except Kansas and a portion of Iowa, where the out-look is not so favorable. Oats are 'poor' in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; fair in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesola, the Dakotas and Michigan, and very promis-ing in Missouri and Kansas."

A CHICAGO BANK'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Chicago, June 30 (Special).-Lyman J. Gage was this afternoon elected president of the First National Bank, succeeding S M. Nickerson. It had been generally known for some months that Mr. Nickers intended to resign at the close of the half-year the office which he had filled honorably for a quarter of a century. The directors this afternoon also elected Henry R. Symonds vice-president, R. J. Street cashler and Holmes Hoge assistant cashler.

H. Wright, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, attempted to shoot Adjutant-General Gill, of Phoenix, against whom Wright had secured an indictment for libel when Gill was editing "The Phoenix Republican." Bystanders prevented the shooting. Judge Wright was taken to jult to-day, and afterward fined for carrying concealed weapons.

COUNTY AND CITY EXCISE BOARDS CONFLICT. Camden, N. J., June 30.-The 167 Hquor saloon of Camden have all been ordered to close to-night at 12 o'clock and to remain closed until the Excise Board grants Beenses. The Board will meet to-morrow night. The county board has fixed the fee for a liquor Beense at \$300, while the city board demands \$500. A conflict of authority between the two boards is looked for.

TGOE REFUGE IN SOUTH AMERICA. Bank of Worcester against Clark W. Hatch fell

through, the accused man disappeared before the papers could be served upon him in behalf of the Travelers Insurance Company. It now seems that he proceeded directly to Halifax, from which port he took possage for Buenos Ayres, where he is at the present time.

Chicago, June 30.-An officer of the Health Department says he has discovered that the flesh of broken-

PRICE THREE CENTS. THE WEATHER BUREAU.

IT IS HEREAFTER UNDER THE DEPART

MENT OF AGRICULTURE. PROFESSOR MARK W. HARRINGTON APPOINTED

ITS CHIEF-BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE CHANGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 30 .- The transfer of the Weather Bureau from the Department of War to that of Agriculture was practically accomplished to-day by the choice of a new civilian head for the service, though the formal announcement of the change will be made to-morrow. This transfer marks another step in the effort of the American Government to prove its practical benefit to the agricultural classes. That this important step was taken by a Republican Congress acting in harmony with a Republican Administration is a fact worth noting by the farmers of the country, as is, too, the fact that the Weather Bureau now comes under a chief who has shown himself for so many years, and in his present office as Secretary of Agriculture, so conspicuously capable and energetic in forwarding the interests of agriculture. It is natural at this time to turn to the last report of Secretary Rusk and see what he has to say in regard to the future conduct of a bureau whose transfer had been only just decided

then to this subject, the Secretary said: I deem it evident from the discussion which attended the passage of the act, and from the wording of the act itself, that in making this transfer of the Weather Bureau to this Department it was the intention of Congress that the work of the Bureau should be extended, in so far as might be necessary, to a full co-operation of the branch of the service with the work of the several divisions already established in this Department for the benefit of agriculture, without in any way restricting its general scope. in any way restricting its general scope.

upon when that report was written. Referring

These words show the spirit in which, under the new control, the effort will be made to extend and enlarge the work of the Weather Bureau, as well as the tenor of the consultations which have attended the consideration by the Sccretary of Agriculture during the past eight months of plans for its future conduct.

The several divisions of the Department of Agriculture are already engaged in constant investigations both in field and laboratory, into the phenomena of plant and animal life. That in con junction with such investigations, especially in the field, and in order fully to develop their practical utility to the farmers, investigation of the climatic conditions of all sections of the country should also be carried on, seems to be a self-evident proposition. That such is the intention of Secretary Rush cannot be doubted. He has already given ample evidence of his desire to organize his department into one effective army in which all divisions shall co-operate, each in its own sphere, but all participating in the same great movement-a desire which he has also shown the capacity to realize.

The Secretary appreciates fully all that has been done so far by the weather service under its former conditions, and he recognizes the value of its work, which he declares shall be carried on in the future; but he desires to see this work amplified and extended, so that, without in any way diminishing its service to other than agricultural interests, these last shall be especially benefited in future by a union of meteorological investigation with the other forces at his command, as well as by a wide extension of the present service in the way of weather forecasts. In the matter of plant growth, climate is a determining factor; in animal life it is at least one of potent influence, and these facts indicate clearly enough the value of intelligent co-operation on the part of the meteorological with other scientific investigations, all bearing upon the phenomena of animal and plant life, a clear apprehension of which can alone make agriculture prosperous in these days of extensive competition, and the days now near at hand when the limite of tillable area will be reached and the increase of population will make heavy drafts on the

Another feature connected with this important transfer should be noted. The present system of the Department of Agriculture calls for an enorous body of representatives and correspondents, called from the ranks of the most intelligent farmers throughout the entire country. Fractical horticulturists, stock-growers and grain-grow. ers, cotton and tobacco growers, are to-day more than ever in active sympathy and communication with the Department of Agriculture, to say nothing of its army of regular correspondents, to whom circulars of inquiry are frequently sent. That some way will be found by which these intelligent and practical workers in the field of agriculture shall be enlisted in the service of meteorological observations cannot be doubted by those who know Secretary Rusk's broad and enlightened methods and have had occasion to observe his eminently

Again, it must not be forgotten that attached; even though it be by a slender cord, to the Department of Agriculture, there is a large corps of trained scientists outside of its own force-men already engaged in studies and investigations closely analogous to the work of the Department itself and distributed in every State and Territory in the Union-men whose instincts and training will lead them to co-operate in any effort to extend titic attainments and close contact with agriculture will render their aid of the highest value. These are the professors in the agricultural colleges and the directors and other workers at the agricultural experiment stations who are to-day beneficiaries of the National Treasury to the extent of over \$1,350,000 yearly-a sum which, under the law passed at the last session of Congress, will be steadily increased until it reaches nearly \$2,000,000 yearly. It is made by law part of the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to suggest to these stations lines of inquiry in the interest of agriculture, and some of them have already, no doubt in anticipation of the transfer of the Weather Bureau and its great availability to the cause of agricultural scionce, undertaken certain lines of meteorological work.

The selection of Mark W. Harrington, the professor of astronomy at the University of Michigan and Editor of "The American Meteorological Journal," as the chief of the Bureau as reorganized is a good augury for its future efficiency. indeed, it is worthy of note that only a few months ago, in anticipation of the transfer, but long before the question as to who should be the new chief was even considered, Professor Harrington published an article in his journal reviewing the scope of the meteorological work which the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture should develop, and indicating the lines of work which could be advantageously undertaken and the methods by which they could be most successfully carried out. Professor Harring. ton's experience has been varied and extensive. embracing service with the United States Coast Survey as astronomical aid to the coast survey of Alaska, two years' study at Leipsic, professorships at Oberlin, Ohio; at Baton Rouge, in the State University of Louisiana; at Pekin, China, where he was for nearly two years professor of astronomy and mathematics at the "Tung Wen Quan" or foreign office college, and where, as director of the Imperial observatory, he introduced into China the first large telescope seen in that country; and for many years at Ann Arbor, in the University of Michigan, of which he is himself a graduate,

As Editor of "The American Meteorological Journal ' for several years he has been brought into close contact with the leading meteorologists of this and other countries and has necessarily kept fully abreast of the meteorological were